McKean County Miner.

BURT DUNN, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

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Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar are constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable

WRIGHT HOUSE,
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This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. It is situated [illegible] and is well kept [illegible] First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

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This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good accommodations, fine tables and attentive clerks. The traveling public [illegible] with all the conveniences of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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This Hotel has been recently built and is now furnished throughout in the latest styles.
☞ First-class accommodations for the traveling public.
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First-class accommodations.
Free Buss to and from all trains.

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New house, new furniture. First-class in every respect. Particular attention paid to the traveling public. Good sample rooms for commercial men.

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This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accomodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars
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EUROPEAN PLAN

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Furnished in every respect. Bar is supplied with the best Wines and Liquors. European plan

THOMPSON HOUSE,
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Having recently purchased the above property and refitted and refurnished it throughout, I am prepared to cater to the wants of the public in an unrivalled manner. The finest wines, liquors and cigars always in stock.

BARBER SHOP,
Alfred Sturdevant.
Next door to Gallagher's Store, Main St.
Shaving Hair and Dressing
In the latest style of art.
Razors and [illegible] sharpened.
Alfred Sturdevant, Surgeon Chiropodist. Corns removed in a few minutes without pain or suffering. Also treatment for Bunions and ingrowing nails.
☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED

BLACKSMITH SHOP,
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Having opened business in the above place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing of wagons, horseshoeing &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. T. PALMER,
Livery, Feed and Sale
STABLES.
Largest, Best Equipped and Most Complete Livery Establishment in McKean county.
Office connected with N. Y. and Pa. Telephone and Telegraph. Long distance lines and only one minute from Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices.
Prompt attention to all business intrusted to my care. Your patronage solicited.

The W. Hengerer Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
BARNES, HENGERER & CO.
Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.
This store closes at noon every Saturday during July and August.

TAKE A DAY OFF

and come to Buffalo. Come and see how the city is growing, how the big buildings are looming up and how metropolitan we're getting to be. Come and see the store you know best of all the stores in Western New York—its busy activity and constant crowds—and then you'll stop finding fault about the times. Things are all right, business is all right, the country is all right! We're selling lots of goods cheaper now than we ever remember but that's no fault of politics. It's because we understand our business better and know how to buy to better advantage.

Come to Buffalo and get the inspiration of a busy city. Come to this store and get the enthusiasm of active sales. You can save money on everything you buy here this month. But that isn't what we started out to say.

Take a day off and come to Buffalo.

The Wm Hengerer Co.
Mention the Miner when writing to advertisers

ACME MILLS
HEADQUARTERS FOR
HAY, FEED, CORN, OATS, CHICKEN WHEAT, BRAN MIDDLINGS, ETC.
A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. W. BRENNAN,
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BLACKSMITHING!
The subscribers has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Krueger, on Keystone street, near Gifford's saw-mill, where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including
HORSESHOEING.
Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures
SLEIGHS.
Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.
CHAS. W. LILLIENDAHL.
Smethport, June 5th, '96.

UNDERTAKING
AND
EMBALMING
IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
SPECHT & SASSE,
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T. H. PURTLE
General Blacksmithing,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK
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Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Serration, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.
Carriage Painting A Specialty.

REPAIRING,
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BICYCLES
A full line of Supplies. Rear of Masters' Blacksmith shop, Water street.
A. B. Kidder & Co.

A. C. GOULD,
Successor to
E. M. ROBERTS.

Last week I advertised what I would do on Hats and the people seemed to appreciate the fact for HATS have been selling here very fast. While they last I will still sell Hats, worth from $1.50 to $3.00, for only 95c.

HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD FOR WOMEN.

"A new Broom that sweeps clean" for only 19c.
The same broom formerly sold in this house for 35c.
Clothes pins 1c per dozen.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT.

Cabbage,	2c per lb.	You pay 3c elsewhere.
Good Dairy Butter,	14c per lb.	You never can do any better.
Best Quality Raisens,	7c per lb.	No one sells for less than 10c.
Beans,	3 1-2c lb.	Good food for anybody.
Lemons,	17c per doz.	
Oranges,	25c per doz.	I also keep
Bananas,	15c per doz.	BUFFALO BREAD.
Strictly Fresh Eggs,	17c per doz.	

Lemon or Vanilla Extracts, 12c quality for 8c.
" " " 25c " " 15c.
Gloss or Corn Starch 7c, you usually pay 10c.
Pure Maple Syrup 65c per gallon.
Canned Goods and Spices sold cheaper than the cheapest.
The best brands of Flour from the Acme Mills at such a low price that you pay no less for much inferior flour.

A. C. GOULD,
MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT, PA.

CLARENCE
By BRET HARTE.

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"You know that my brother was captured by your pickets, in company with another officer. He thinks you suspected the truth, that he and his friend were hovering near your lines to effect the escape of the spy. But he says that although they failed to help her she did escape, or was passed through the lines by your connivance. He says that you seemed to know her, that from what Rose, the mulatto woman, told him, you and she were evidently old friends. I would not speak of this, nor intrude upon your private affairs only that I think you ought to know that I had no knowledge of it when I was in your house, but believed her to be a stranger to you. You gave me no information that you knew her, and I believed that you were frank with me. But I should not speak of this at all, for I believe that it would have made no difference with me in repairing the wrong that I thought I had done you, only that as I am forced by circumstances to tell you the terrible ending of this story you ought to know it all.

"My brother wrote to me that the evening after you left the burying party picked up the body of what they believed to be a mulatto woman lying on the slope. It was not Rose, but the body of that very woman—the real and only spy—whom you had passed through the lines at daybreak. My brother thinks she was accidentally killed in the first attack upon you by her own friends, and so fell a double martyr. But only my brother and his friend recognized her through her blackened face and disguise, and on the plea that she was a servant of one of their friends, they got permission from the division commander to take her away, and she was buried by her friends and among her people in the little cemetery of Three Pines crossing, not far from where you have gone. My brother thought I ought to tell you this; it seems that he and his friend had a strange sympathy for you in what they appear to know or guess of your relations with that woman, and I think he was touched by what he thought was your kindness and chivalry to him on account of his sister. But I do not think he ever knew, or will know, how great is the task that he has imposed upon me.

"You know now, do you not, why I did not speak to you when we first met. It seemed so impossible to do it in an atmosphere and a festivity that was so incongruous to the dreadful message I was charged with. And when I had to meet you later—perhaps I may have wronged you—but it seemed to me that you were so preoccupied and interested with other things that I might perhaps only be wearying you with something you cared little for, or perhaps already knew and had quickly forgotten.

"I had been wanting to say something else to you when I had got rid of my dreadful message. I do not know if you still care to hear. But you were once generous enough to think that I had done you a service in bringing a letter to your commander. Although I know better than anyone else the genuine devotion to your duty that made you accept my poor service, from all that I can hear you have never had the credit of it. Will you now try me again? I am in more favor here, and I might yet be more successful in showing your superiors how true you have been to your trust, even if you have little faith in your friend Matilda Faulkner."

For a long time he remained motionless with the letter in his hand. Then he arose, ordered his horse and galloped away.

There was little difficulty in finding the cemetery of Three Pines crossing—a hillside slope, fenced with pine and cypress and starred with white crosses, that in the distance looked like flowers. Still less was there in finding the newer marble shaft among the older lichen spotted slabs, which bore the simple words: "Alice Benham, Martyr." A few confederate soldiers, under still plainer and newer wooden headstones, carved only with initials, lay at her feet. Brant sank on his knees beside the grave, but he was thrilled to see that the base of the marble was stained with the red pollen of the fateful lily, whose blossoms had been heaped upon her breast, but whose fallen petals lay dark and sodden in decay.

How long he remained there he did not know. And then a solitary bugle from the camp seemed to summon him as it had once summoned him before—and he went away—as he had gone once before—to a separation that he now knew was for all time.

Then followed a month of superintendence and drill, and the infusing into the little camp under his instruction the spirit which seemed to be passing out of his own life forever. Shut in by alien hills on the border land of the great struggle, from time to time reports reached him of the bitter fighting and almost disastrous successes of his old division commander. Orders came from Washington to hurry the preparation of his raw levies for the field, and a faint hope sprang up in his mind. But following it came another dispatch ordering his return to the capital.

He reached it with neither hope nor fear, so benumbed had become his spirit under this last trial, and what seemed to be now the mockery of his last sacrifice to his wife. Though it was no longer a question of her life and safety, he knew that he could still preserve her memory from stain, by keeping her secret even though its divulgence might clear his own. For that reason he had even hesitated to inform Susy of her death, in the fear that in her thoughtless irresponsibility and impulsiveness she might be tempted to use it in his favor. He had made his late appointment a plea for withholding any present efforts to assist him. He even avoided the Boompointers' house, in what he believed was partly a duty to the memory of his wife. But he saw no inconsistencies in occasionally extending his lonely walks to the vicinity of a foreign legation, or in being lifted with a certain expectation at the sight of its liveries on the avenue. There was a craving for sympathy in his heart, which Miss Faulkner's letter had awakened.

Meantime he had reported himself for duty at the war department, with little hope, however, in that formality. But he was surprised the next day when the chief of the bureau informed him that his claim was before the president.

"I was not aware that I had presented any claim," he said a little haughtily.

The bureau chief looked up with some surprise. This quiet, patient, unobserved man had once or twice provoked [illegible] "Indeed! I should [illegible] case," quoted, drily. "But the personal interest of the highest executive in the land strikes me as being desirable in anything."

"I only mean that I have obeyed the orders of the department in reporting myself here, now and before," said Brant, with less feeling, but some the less firmness, "and I should imagine it was not the duty of a soldier to question them, which I fancy a 'claim' or a 'case' would imply."

He had no idea of taking this attitude before, but the disappointments of the past month, added to this first official notice of his disgrace, had brought forward again that dogged, reckless, yet half-scornful, determination that was part of his nature.

The official smiled. "I suppose, then, you are waiting to hear from the president," he said, drily.

"I am waiting orders from the department," returned Brant quietly, "but whether they originate in the president or commander in chief, or not, it does not [illegible] [illegible] first called in question. I think, [illegible] half savage indifference, that [illegible] taken the place of his former incertitude had not changed. It seemed to him that he had reached the crisis of his life where he was no longer responsible, but could wait superior action to effort or expectation. And it was with a merely dispassionate curiosity that he found a note the next morning from the president's private secretary informing him that the president would see him early that day.

A few hours later he was ushered through the public room of the white house to a more secluded part of the household. The messenger stopped before a modest door and knocked. It was opened by a tall figure. The president himself. He reached out a long arm to Brant, who took it hesitatingly on the threshold, grasped his hand and led him into the room. It had a single, large, elaborately draped window, and a magnificent medallion carpet, which contrasted with the otherwise almost appalling simplicity of the furniture. A single, plain, angular desk, with a blotting pad and a few sheets of large foolscap paper upon it, a waste paper basket, and four plain armchairs, completed the interior, with a contrast as simple and homely as its long-limbed black-coated occupant. Releasing the hand of the general to shut the door, which opened into another apartment, the president shoved an armchair towards Brant and sank somewhat wearily into another before the desk. But only for a moment; the long, shambling limbs did not seem to adjust themselves easily to the chair; the high, narrow shoulders drooped to find a more comfortable lounging attitude, shifted from side to side, and the long legs moved dispersedly. Yet the face that was turned toward Brant was humorous and tranquil.

"I was told I would have to send for you if I wished to see you," he said, smilingly.

Already mollified, and perhaps again falling under the previous influences of this singular man, Brant began somewhat hesitatingly to explain.

"You don't understand. It was something new to my experience here to find an able-bodied American citizen with a genuine healthy grievance who had to have it drawn from him like a decayed tooth. But you have been here before. I seem to remember your face."

Brant's reserve had gone. He admitted that he had twice sought an audience—but—

"You dodged the dentist! That was wrong." As Brant made a slight movement of depreciation the president continued: "I understand; not from the fear of giving pain to yourself, but to others. I don't know that that is right, either. A certain amount of pain must be suffered in this world, even by one's enmies. Well, I have looked into your case, Gen. Brant." He took up a piece of paper from his desk, scrawled with two or three notes in pencil. "I think this is the way it stands: You were commanding a position at Gray Oaks, with information was received by the department that either through neglect or complicity, spies were passing through your lines. There was no attempt to prove your neglect; your orders, the facts of your personal care and precaution, were all before the department; but it was also shown that your wife, from whom you were only temporarily separated, was a notorious secessionist; that before the war you yourself were suspected, and that therefore you were quite capable of evading your own orders which you may have only given as a blind. On this information you were relieved by the department of your command. Later on it was discovered that she was in [illegible] other than your own wife disguised as a mulatto; that after her arrest by your own soldiers you connived her escape—and this was considered conclusive proof of, well, let us say, your treachery."

"But I did not know it was my wife, until she was arrested," said Brant, impulsively.

The president knitted his eyebrows humorously. "Dont let us travel out of the record, general. You're as bad as the department. The question was one of your personal treachery, but you need not accept the fact that you were justly removed because your wife was a spy. Now, general, I am an old lawyer, and I don't mind telling you that in Illinois we wouldn't hang a yellow dog on that evidence before the department. But when I was asked to look into the matter by your friends I discovered something of more importance to you. I had been trying to find a scrap of evidence that would justify the presumption that you had sent information to the enemy. I found that it was based upon the fact of the enemy being in possession of facts at the first battle of Gray Oaks which could only have been obtained from our side, and which led to a federal disaster, that you, however, retrieved by your gallantry. I asked the secretary if he was prepared to show that you had sent the information with that view, or that you had been overtaken by a tardy sense of repentance. He preferred to consider my suggestion as humorous. But the inquiry led to my further discovery that the only treasonable correspondence actually in evidence was found upon the body of a trusted federal officer, and had been forwarded to the division commander. But there was no written record of it in the case."

"Why, I forwarded it myself," said Brant, eagerly.

"So the division commander writes," said the president, smiling, "and he forwarded it to the department. But it was suppressed in some way. Have you any enemies, Gen. Brant?"

"None that I know of."

"Then you probably have. You are young and successful. Think of the hundred other officers who naturally believe themselves better than you are, and haven't a testimonial with. Still, the department may have made an example of you for the benefit of the only man who couldn't profit by it."

"Might it not have been, also, the public supposition was for the good name of the commander than of either of his staff?"

"I am glad to hear you say so, general, for it is the argument I have used successfully in behalf of your wife."

"Then you know it all, sir?" said Brant, after a gloomy pause.

"All, I think. Come, general, you seemed, just now, to be uncertain about your commission. 'Let me assure you you need not be so in regard to your friends.'"

"I dare to hope I have found one, sir," said Brant, with almost boyish timidity.

"O, not one," said the president, with a laugh of depreciation. "Some one much more potent."

"May I know his name, Mr. President?"

"No. For it is a woman. You were nearly ruined by one, general. I suppose it's quite right that you should be saved by one. And, of course, irregularly."

"A woman!" echoed Brant.

"Yes! One who was willing to sacrifice herself a worse spy than your wife—a double traitor—to save you! Upon my word, general, I don't know if the department will be strong enough [illegible] convincing effect upon a woman of slight political convictions, should be under some restraint. Luckily the department knows nothing of it."

"Nor would anyone ever have known from me," said Brant, eagerly. "I would not to be deposited upon, but assuredly good company while they live and [illegible] On the contrary, those with [illegible] brown hair are very loyal. They are full of sentiment and easily moved. They enjoy beauty and order in proportion.

Women with the black hair are high strung, and those with copper black hair, if they are smart, [illegible] ly always mean. All women with light hair are more impetuous than those with light hair. The dark eyes and complexion that go with the different shades of dark-brown and black hair denote strong feeling. They are the most faithful than light-haired women, and, dear me, they bubble over with sentiment.—Philadelphia Times.

Remarks of Hillsboro Congressman.

Congressman Bunny, of Minnesota, said against a man named Fox, who he could deal with being one of the shrewdest political workers in Missouri. Besides being a clever politician, Fox is a convivial sort of a personage, and when the campaign was well under way, one of Bunny's friends, who is a noted fish hunter in his part of the state, angling observed:

"You look out, Bunny. The man you're runnin' ag'in' is a very sly old Fox."

"So I'm told," said Bunny; "but I understand foxes don't run well in rainy weather."

"That mought be so, too," chuckled the fox chaser; "but if you can make him take water it'll be the first time, that's all."—Washington Post.

USES OF A PIECE OF STRING.

Of Importance to the Woodsman the Horse Horsepowder, Both Big and Little.

A piece of string is often of great value to a hunter or fisherman. Stout string, such as is used to tie up heavy bundles, is most valuable. Some sportsmen put a piece of string in a [illegible] value their any other single part of the camp outfit—apart, of course, from the implements of sport.

If the fishing rod breaks, the string mends it again. If the compound hook, the string ties the ends together. Should the gunstock break, the string is invaluable. If a pack basket, strap fails, a string takes its place. A tear in a coat is sewed up with string. Game is hung up out of reach of animals with string. A lost man makes snares out of string and catches birds and rabbits enough to keep him from going hungry. Likewise a stout string will serve as a fishline in the absence of regular tackle. If the chain is lost, the dog may be led with a string. A bear can be slaughtered with a hook and cord.

In the absence of a string a substitute is made by cutting a strip as long as needed from a deer hide off which the hair has been taken. The woodsman prefer a rawhide string to all others, because it is much stronger, if properly cut, and the woodsman is very expert in cutting the string of even strength. Where the hide is thin he cuts a broad strip; where it is thick he cuts a narrower one. He prefers hamstrings to buckskin, and a buck's skin is better than a doe's.

A raft is easily made with a string and three or six logs, according to the size, and many a skin boat is sewed with rawhide strings. With a piece of string in his pocket no man need starve or [illegible] for sport, though lost and 40 miles from anybody. He can break off a hemlock branch, make a bow, use a shoestring for an arrow, [illegible] game as the Indians did. If he lost a jackknife, so much the better, but the string alone will do. Fire may be started in an unrevealed string, by striking sparks into it from two hard rocks. A very important use of a string is stopping the flow of blood from a wound. A strip of bark, with a second string to press into the artery, and a string in the right over the bark, has saved many lives and will save more. The strip of bark prevents the string from cutting the flesh. In case of a broken leg a bark shaft and a string keep the bones in place.—New York Sun.

Almost Stolen Three Million Dollars.

In a few days the notes of [illegible] issues in one amount will be ready for [illegible] application to those should otherwise [illegible] are not to disappear until they [illegible] will soon appear in the [illegible] A [illegible] of one hundred dollars, [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Lemuel P. Paine, Frank Wharton,
William Watterson, Lyman D. Gilbert.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dr. John A. Thomas,	Harry C. Prevost,
Allen B. Hawley,	J. H. Brown,
Frank E. Beaulley,	Frederick H. Mason,
[illegible] Morris,	C. Brewer Miller,
William M. Degarmo,	A. H. Mitchell,
Joseph A. Baldwin,	Dominick D. Evans,
William F. Foley,	Hon. A. C. Wallis,
James Price,	William M. Shoudelpp,
Isaac L. Johnson,	Emanuel Wohlsteiner,
John M. Linville,	Daniel Spong,
Frank Warren,	Edward K. Abrams,
A. V. Wilson,	Gaylor Imbrie,
Harrison Allen,	William Schnur,
D. W. Aiken,	Joseph C. Campbell.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GARRETT A. HOBART

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
CHAS. W. STONE
FOR GOVERNOR,
A. F. BANNON,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HERMAN H. NORTH,
R. A. DOMINICK
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
SHERIDAN GORTON
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
GEO. W. MITCHELL
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. FRED. DAVIS
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM A. YOUNG
FOR STATE TREASURER,
ESMOND DAVIS
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
J. C. CASSON, JR.,
C. W. FREEMAN

Secure a good McKinley club in every voting precinct in the land

The Democratic trick mule has changed ends. The tail now wags the mule.

Knave Jays have elapsed since D. B. Hill used his stereotyped phrase, "I am a Democrat."

Seven of the Pine Tree State delegates to Chicago, bolted the ticket before arriving home.

The re-union of federal and confederate veterans will be held at Nashville on September 17.

Ex-Gov Pattison could not resist the temptations held forth by the silver cranks and became one of their advocates, but even that did not secure him the nomination plum.

The New York World of Monday printed the names of 91 prominent Democratic newspapers in different sections of the country that have bolted the Democratic platform.

It is very gratifying that such men as Myer Most endorse the Chicago platform and the nominees. The more they leave of such endorsement the better it will be for McKinley

Minnie Warrington proved herself a true prophet in 1892, when he said that the nomination of Grover Cleveland meant a march through the church to the grave. Last Monday he telegraphed to Walter Haldeman, president of the Courier-Journal company, as follows: "Another ballot our only hope. No compromise with dishonor. Stand firm."

The Young Men's Democratic Club, one of the largest and most influential in the city of Philadelphia, failed to hoist a flag over their headquarters. One of the officers explains this by saying that they only keep American flags, and the Chicago convention was not American.

The Scientific American, of last week, speaks of an experiment that was lately tried in Chicago as to how quickly paper could be manufactured from the wood. Three gentlemen, one of whom was a notary, watched the operations. Three trees were felled at 7:16 a. m. and transported to the paper manufactory. At 9:36 the first sheet of paper was finished. A few sheets were then carried a distance of two and a half miles from the works. At ten o'clock the first printed journal was in the hands of the party. It had taken two hours and twenty five minutes to convert the wood of a standing tree into a journal ready for delivery.

Mark is Chauncey Depew's opinion of W. J. Bryan, the free silver candidate for the presidency "I think that the nomination of Mr. Bryan is the best the convention could have made. He represents all the unsound and absurd theories that the convention proposes to materialize in the event of the party going into power. Mr. Bryan has had no experience in legislation. He is eloquent and sentimental. He belongs to the the impressive school and is just the man to capture a crowd of impracticables and faddists. The convention cut loose from the time honored principles of the Democratic party and pushed the old ship, already leaky, out upon a sea of vagaries and theories without a chart or compass. It seems eminently proper that the youngest mate during said hour superintended of such a craft should be captain of the ship."

THE VERY SAME MULE.

The old Democratic mule carried a free trade saddle in 1892 and the free trade orators persuaded the people into the belief that the doctrine advocated would make the country bloom like a green bay tree. But alas, what has been the consequence? The great cry of the unterrified was: We will give you dollar wheat; plenty of employment; a period of prosperity such as this country has never before enjoyed. But the result has been as far different as is possible for the mind of man to conceive.

During that memorable campaign they did not tell the voters that hard times were surely coming, but that if they were given the reins of power, times would be better and everything would flourish under a Democratic administration. The people believed and voted accordingly. When the incompetent blunders saw what a mess they were making of the whole affair, and ruin and destruction to all our industries would follow, these political Democratic leaders lacked the manhood to acknowledge their mistake, but raised the cry that the Republican party was to blame for the hard times which had come upon the country. Why did they not raise this cry in the campaign of 1892 if such was the case? But instead, their political battle cry was, we will make times better.

How have their promises been carried out? Look around over the broad domain and see the smokeless factories and silent workshops, the workman in vain seeking employment and mothers and children in many cases crying for the necessaries of life. The situation is indeed deplorable. The laborers who by economy and thrift had laid by a few dollars in the savings banks, have been compelled to draw out the store in order to feed and clothe their loved ones during this disasterous business depression. These would-be reformers are not honest enough to acknowledge their blunders, but are sharp enough to see that they could not fool the people with promises of reform the second time. So they bring out the old trick mule again and by a sharp device, cover up the old free trade saddle with a free silver blanket and by its promising and glittering generalities hope to deceive the people once more, saying Assist us into power and we will give you free silver which will make all rich and happy.

Voters, you have tried their promises to your sorrow Will you allow them to lead you through another four years of disaster? Stop and consider look backward for a period of four years, strive to remember what their newspapers and stump speakers promised to do in 1892 to better your condition, and see if one of their promises have been fulfilled, and if so, has it bettered your condition? Do not trust them it is the same mule. The wooden horse filled with soldiers was not as destructive to the ancient city of Troy, as is this Democratic trick mule, with its unwashed and unterrified followers, to our welfare.

These would-be reformers have always been a blight to our country and are not to be trusted again. Their own platform condemns them. They could not endorse their own administration in the Chicago convention, and if their work is so bad that they will not father their acts, can the people trust them a second time?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1896. Republicans do not feel that they have any kick coming to them because the Chicago convention adopted an anarchist populist platform and then selected ex Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, a Populist, to head their ticket. On the contrary, they are delighted with both ticket and platform, both of which have already done efficient work for McKinley and Hobart. When you say that Bryan is a natural born orator you say about all that can be said in his favor. During the two terms he served in the House, he demonstrated that there was little underneath his ability to talk brilliantly, smoothly and dramatically, and before he retired from Congress he was at outs with all the Democratic leaders because of his having shown them that he was much more of a Populist than a Democrat. He was so much of a Populist that only two years ago he wanted the Populist nomination for Governor of Nebraska, but was beaten out of it by Holcomb. His career since that time has been anything else but great. He made a failure as editor of an Omaha paper, and was repudiated by the voters of that state when he stamped the state as the Populist-Democratic candidate to succeed Mr. Manderson to the U. S. Senate. The man who defeated Bryan in that campaign and who can be depended upon to see that McKinley and Hobart carry Nebraska this year is Senator Thurston, who so ably presided over the St. Louis convention.

The nomination of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice President did not strengthen the Democratic - Populist ticket. Even in Washington, where nearly everybody has a sort of general knowledge of the men who are at all prominent in politics, everybody was asking, when the news of Sewall's nomination was received, "who is Sewall?" And in all Washington, no picture of him could be found by the newspapers. His nomination was evidently intended as a sop to the disgruntled Democrats of the middle and eastern states, who had nothing to do with pasting Populist Bryan at the head of the ticket, but it will not work. Even after the Democrats have adopted an out and out Populist platform and nominated a Populist for President, they are far from certain of securing the endorsement of either the Populists, the silver party, or the bolting silver Republicans. That is a matter of bargains and deals yet to be made. The leaders of each of these factions will make demands—extensive ones, too—which must be met before they will agree to support Bryan and Sewall, and even if they agree to do so it will still be a matter of doubt as to how many votes of the rank and file they can deliver. Senator Teller could probably have gotten the votes of nearly all of these factions had he been nominated by the Democratic party, but it is certain that Bryan cannot.

Members of the administration are not talking. They are waiting for Mr. Cleveland to give them the cue. It has been known for some time that Mr. Cleveland favored the nomination of a gold Democratic ticket, while many other prominent Democrats, who will under no circumstances support Bryan and Sewall on their Populist platform, favor voting directly for McKinley and Hobart as the surest way of rebuking the work of the Chicago convention. The latter have the support of such prominent papers as the New York Sun, Herald and Times. Republicans are not worrying about what the sound money Democrats may or may not do, for the very simple reason that they are confident that McKinley and Hobart can and will be elected by Republican votes. Of course they will be glad to have Democrats vote the ticket because they believe that the larger the majority against the Chicago ticket and platform, the better it will be for the future of the country. It will be a question of law, order, public credit and general prosperity against anarchy, repudiation and ruin.

This is the way a Kentucky Democrat, Major D. W. Sanders, of Louisville, now in Washington, sees the action of the Chicago convention "The Democracy," he said, "has drifted clear away from its ancient moorings and has gone into the camp of the socialists, anarchists and Populists. It is horrible to contemplate this nomination of Bryan. But there is this consolation, Bryan hasn't any more chance of reaching the White House than he has of getting to the north pole. He is as near election now as he will ever be. He will be beaten in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky with certainty, and will be in great luck if he carries Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana. No such crazy platform as he stands upon will ever receive the endorsement of the American people." There are thousands Democrats who think just as this man does, and who will cast their vote for McKinley and Hobart

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, says Bryan and Sewall will be as badly beaten as Greeley and Brown were in 72, and that the Democratic ticket will simply be overwhelmed by a wave of American common sense

THE ARMY WORM.

James Gulick, Secretary of McKean County Agricultural and Breeder's Society, received from the U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Div of Entomology a few hints on handling the army worm. Under the head of "Remedies and Preventive Measures" we find the following

"There is never any reason I apprehend why this office for remedies for the army worm until it is almost too late to be of any immediate good. There are certain old-time measures which may be adopted to protect certain fields from advancing armies, like the plowing of a furrow with its perpendicular side towards the field to be protected and the subsequent dragging of a log through the furrow to keep the earth friable and kill the worms which have accumulated in the ditch, and another is the sprinkling of a strip of pasture or field crop in advance of an army with Paris green or London purple in solution. In fields which the enemy pillars have already entered there is little which can be done for their destruction which does not also involve the destruction of the crop The fields may be sprinkled by means of a broadcast sprayer with an arsenical solution or they may be rolled with a heavy roller where one is at hand and the ground is level, or a flock of sheep may be sent in, which will result in crushing most of the worms by trampling

"In the great majority of cases, however, these latter measures are unnecessary, for the reason that nature herself almost always takes a hand in the reduction of the excessive numbers of the insect, either by unfavorable weather conditions or by the excessive multiplication of natural enemies and parasites, so that it is extremely rare that we hear of one army worm outbreak immediately following another.

"In general, therefore, it may be said that, as soon as the worms are discovered to be exceptionally numerous in a given field and, as a matter of fact, they are at first almost invariably restricted to the immediate neighborhood of some definitely limited, permanent breeding place), all energies should be devoted to the protection of the surrounding crops by the means mentioned above, and the destruction of the worms in the fields first attacked may be safely left to the last.

"There are many localities in which the army worm is never seen, or, rather, is never known to be injurious, and these localities owe their exemption undoubtedly to the unconscious use of preventative measures. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up fence corners, close pasturage, the burning over of waste grass land in spring or fall are all preventive measures of great value, since, where these methods are in vogue, the army worm will never be able to get a mercenary start, or, in other words, it never becomes so abundant as to necessitate migration.

"Bearing in mind the fact that the insect breeds normally in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps (not in swamps, for the insect must have comparatively dry earth to pupate) or in accidentally overfertilized spots in pasture lands, and that it feeds normally only upon true grasses, the farmer who has once suffered from army worm attack may easily prevent its recurrence by winter burning or by rotation and clean cultivation.

"In cases where the worms have already entered a valuable field of wheat before the farmer has become aware of their presence and too late to redeem ditching of any avail, some little good may be accomplished if the majority of the worms are full grown, or nearly full grown, by the old method of "dragging the rope" Two men, each having hold of the end of a long rope, are sent through the field and the rope is dragged over the heads of the grain. The backward jerk of the stalk jars the caterpillars to the ground and they are unable to ascend to the heads again for some little time. This is a laborious process, however, and has to be repeated almost immediately. It is only to be undertaken where the number of worms in a field is comparatively small and where these are, as before stated, full grown or nearly full grown, since in this case they will stop feeding and enter the ground in a day or two."

OLD Yellow Jack is proving a powerful ally to the Cubans. The Spaniards are frightened to death owing to the spread of yellow fever. The prospects of Cuban independence are brighter than ever. May the fair isle be freed from the iron heel of Spain.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersman, of Devondale, Mich., we are permitted to make the extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at A. W. Colegrove's and A. H. Armstrong & Co.'s drug stores. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitution disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop's, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Persons who have a cough that will every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. A. W. Colegrove, Smethport. A. E. Stickles, East Smethport.

FREE TRADE IN SALT.

We have been shown a letter from a salt dealer giving quotations he had received on a certain grade of salt at $3.40, f. o. b. dock in Boston. At that price, allowing 10 English shillings for freight from Liverpool, the Liverpool dealer receives practically $2.90 per long ton of 2,240 pounds

The freights from the western N. Y. salt field two Boston are $2.40 per ton of 2,000 pounds, 12 cents per 100 pounds, or $2.69 per long ton. Hence, to compete with the Englishman, the western (N. Y.) salt producer must sell at 71 cents, net, per long ton. How can he possibly compete?

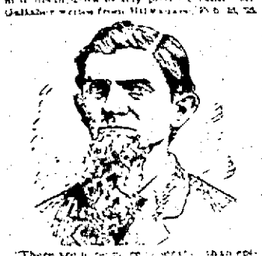
The American salt producer and the natural laborer lose employment, and the profit goes to England. The Englishman sells at $2.69 net. The consumer buys salt no cheaper than under protection, and the sole result of this free trade gift is to lessen the employment of American labor American economist.

THE value of land in the United States Jan 1st, 1892 was $20,625,125,192. The 1st of Jan 1896 these lands had declined in value to $16,520,745, a loss of $4,104,395,747. Farmers, how do you like the workings of the Wilson-Gorman free trade theory?

IT is the duty of our county chairman to urge upon the committeemen of each precinct the necessity of forming McKinley clubs for the campaign.

Epilepsy 20 Years.

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.



A few years ago Mr. L. W. Gallaher, was an extensive, successful carpet manufacturer of Indianapolis. Attacked with epilepsy he was obliged to give up his business. The attacks came upon him most inopportunely, one time falling from a car, another time in the street. Once he fell down a shaft in the mill. His condition nearly proved fatal. Mr. Gallaher writes from Hillsboro, N. D. as follows:

"There are few cases of nervous disease that equal mine. For 20 years I suffered with epilepsy. For 5 years I could not work at all. I tried any number of physicians, paying to one alone $1,000. But I received little or no relief. I read about Dr. Miles' Nervine and bought one bottle. It helped me, and I have tried all the leading remedies, but received no relief. A year ago my son, then 8 months, [illegible] at 161 Reed St., Milwaukee, gave me Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I tried it with gratifying results. I have had but two fits since I began taking it. I am better now in every way than I have been in 20 years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by druggists on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Book on the Heart and Nerves, free. Address

Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Rare Bargains!

A New Line of
Goods at Prices that
defy Competition.

[illegible]

Fishnets, 3 hangings to 24 feet [illegible] pillows, white [illegible] Plaid Ribbon, regular, $1 per yard [illegible]

1 mule for sale [illegible]

Fine grit sandstone wheels for sale [illegible]

Ladies' fancy slippers $1 [illegible]

Steel spring hangings, $1.50 [illegible]

Rain Keepers, leathers $1.50 [illegible]

There is the best [illegible]

Heavy made Scotch cheese shawls $2.00; $4.00 Bedspreads at $2.65 [illegible]

10 yds print, 1 lb. [illegible] There is the right tin.

Assorted prints [illegible] Plaid Ribbon, regular, $1 per yard [illegible]

The regular 50c [illegible]

Best heavy [illegible]

Best white [illegible]

Fancy [illegible]

Dress [illegible]

Leave your orders [illegible] of our $2.15 [illegible]

A. E. STICKLES,
RACKET STORE
EAST SMETHPORT, PA.

JOHN McCONEGHEY,
DEALER IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
The best foreign and domestic Tobaccos and cigars in stock
CALL AND SEE ME.
169 Union St, OLEAN, N. Y.

PERFUMES!
Have you tried our latest
WOOLWORTH'S BLUE LILIES
Also
LENTHERIC'S RED CROSS,
FRENCH'S SWEET ORRIS,
BALDWIN'S QUEEN ROSE.
Those are our specials. We also have a complete stock of regular odors made by the best manufacturers, such as White Rose, Jockey Club, Violet, Crab Apple Blossom, Carnation Pink, etc
You should examine these odors if you are a lover of first class perfumes.
H. C. Wells.
Smethport, Pa

THIS MEANS YOU

Do you see horses or cattle? Pulsifer's Veterinary Medicines for the same ailments are warranted to substantiate each claim made for them. Your dealer is authorized to refund the money in every instance of failure to effect a cure of any disease specified on our labels, if used according to directions. You don't risk a cent by a trial. What more can you ask?
PULSIFER'S COLIC CURE.

This preparation is offered to the public as a portable, harmless, yet certain substitute for the old-fashioned bulky remedies heretofore employed in the treatment of that most dangerous disease, COLIC. A syringe for administering the dose accompanies each bottle, and the whole package is so compact that it can be easily carried in the pocket. The price at which it is sold is much lower than any other colic cures on the market, thus reducing the actual cost of curing a case of colic to five or ten cents. The dose is only thirty drops, given without diluting.

You can't feel with colic, nor waste time hunting up medicines. Veterinarians can't always be found when wanted, nor are drug stores always open. Pulsifer's colic cure is all the veterinary or drug store you need. It should be kept in the stable ready for use.

Colic fatalities are no longer to be expected from colic than from any other causes. Unless some immediate relief is afforded the chances for recovery are slight. Inflammation sets in, resulting almost invariably in death. Pulsifer's colic cure never fails to cure Spasmodic, Flatulent Colic, or Hoven ess of the Bowels. If your dealer does not keep it in stock send $1.00 and we will send you a bottle by express, charges prepaid. Every bottle is guaranteed to give satisfaction. A valuable treatise on the management of the ordinary diseases to which horses are liable to become victims with the simple method of treating the same, mailed to any one upon application. Address

PULSIFER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Mention the Miner when writing or calling.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be worse, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot, and a perceptible use of it began to effect the cure." — O. C. Davis, Wytopitlock, Me.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

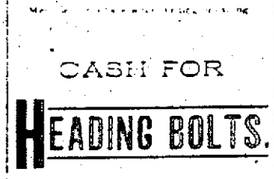
CHARLES LEMMLER
MANUFACTURER OF
Light and Heavy Harnesses,
AND DEALER IN
Dusters, Whips, Trunks
Traveling Bags, etc.
The Celebrated Stock Food and Hoof Dressing constantly on hand.
Everything is up to date, and new work and repairing done neatly and promptly.
Call and be Convinced.

INSURANCE.
Life, Fire and Accident
written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.
In good reliable companies

CASH FOR
HEADING BOLTS.
PINE AND BASSWOOD.

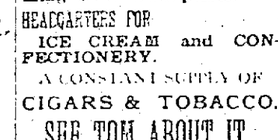
JOSEPH LOVECRAFT & SON

Novelty Restaurant.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.
A PLACE FOR
WARM MEALS, and everything to tickle the palate.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
ICE CREAM and CONFECTIONERY.
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
CIGARS & TOBACCO.
SEE TOM ABOUT IT.



WOODBURY,
Cycle Agency.
43 Mechanic St, Bradford,
is still Headquarters (as it has been for the past 12 years) for the best line of Bicycles in the market. Our $65 Bicycle is still worth two $50 wheels, as has been proven in the past.

Are you Going
to buy a
Mower, Reaper or Bindor?
Wm. Masser is agent for the JOHNSTON HARVESTING CO., of Batavia, N. Y. He will be pleased to show Machines and quote prices. Also Walker, Stratman & Co.'s Fertilizers, at low prices.
WILLIAM MASSER,
Water Street, Smethport.



Every patient receives the personal attention of Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, Physician and Surgeon, resident in the institution, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

Mention the Miner when writing or calling.

SPECIAL PRICES ON
CARPETS!

The Spring business is almost over and we find a lot of remnants on hand. We want to turn into cash and must have your assistance to help. We have all-wool ingrains at 40c per yard. A great number of Brussels remnants at ⅓ off regular prices. A line of Wilton Velvets at 94c, reduced from $1.10.

200 Remnants of Velvet Carpets 1¼ yards long, 85c, worth $1.10.

100 Remnants Ingrains 25c each. A fine line of Straw Matting, 16c up to 40c.

New Lace Curtains, Fish Nets, etc. These nets are just the thing for summer draperies. An extra, special 50 inch width at 30c worth 40c.

Come to us for anything in housefurnishings. We can save you money. We sew all carpets free of charge.

Our Furniture and Wall Paper Stock the largest in this section—3 large floors devoted to all kinds of furniture. We buy in large quantities and get the lowest prices. Many new things coming in for summer trade.

Compare our style, prices and qualities before buying.

The Complete Housefurnishers,
ANDREWS & CONKLING,
127 & 129 Union St. - - OLEAN, N. Y.
We Pay the Freight.
Mention the Miner when writing or calling.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
A PIANO
Cheap

We would like to call your attention to the fact that we have on hand some slightly used Pianos which we will warrant as good as new, and which we will dispose of at very low figures.

We Keep a full line of Musical Instruments.

E. L. SMITH & CO.,
Masonic Temple. OLEAN, N. Y.

J. C. STULL, Farmers Valley.
To the Farmers of this vicinity, I have the agency for the Famous DEERING Binders, Mowers and Reapers. Do not purchase until you have seen them.
My stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Hardware is complete. My feed, meal, oats and other grain always on hand.
Prices as Low as The Lowest.

Whew!
(This is the shade.)
Our influence don't quite reach the mark that keeps the thermometer on the jump, but we can help along those who have to do the sweating these hot days. Come in and be refreshed with a glass of Ice Cream Soda or Natural Crushed Fruit Juices. Give us a call and we will be sure to please you.
McCOY'S DRUG STORE.

W. L. Douglas
$3.00 SHOE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style, desired may be obtained from our agents.

We make also $2.50 and $2.25 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., trimmed to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

Purchase Your Shoes of
ALBERT ANDERSON.
He manufactures He keeps in stock
THE BEST FOOTWEAR.
Why not buy the best?
The best are always cheapest.
And the Prices are way down.

COMING TO BRADFORD

Does more than save money. It gives you the choice of the world in whatever you buy here. Nine-tenths of your needs are supplied under one roof here and you will wish we could supply the other tenth, too. We will make you glad that you came here if you only came to look. We want you to see how

GREAT A SUPPLY HOUSE WE HAVE HERE.

HAMMOCKS.
At 75 cents and up. 50 styles.
FREEZERS.
At $1.25 for 2 quart. The Peerless—no better.
LAWN MOWERS.
The Pennsylvania for best. The New Departure, $4.50.
PORCH CURTAINS.
From $1.25 up a little.
HOSE.
The kind that lasts, 10c per foot.
GARDEN TOOLS.
Little and big.
PAINT.
Rubber Paint in 20 colors. Carriage paint in 12 colors. Varnishes, brushes, everything.
BIRD CAGES.
Parrot and squirrel cages, too.
WATER SETS.
In two dozen low priced styles.
DINNER SETS.
From $7.88 up. Forty or fifty styles.
TOILET SETS.
New styles, $3.00 and up.
ALUMINUM.
Aluminum cooking utensils.
RANGES.
Over 40 styles of stoves and ranges constantly in stock.
HARNESS.
Good single harness, $8.50. Variety unlimited.
OIL WELL SUPPLIES.
Largest stock in the city.
STEAM SUPPLIES.
We carry everything.
JEWELRY.
A whole seperate store. Watches and clocks.
SILVERWARD.
Wm. Rogers flat ware. Silver sets and dishes. Gift pieces.

We couldn't name half the things we keep here if we took the whole paper. You will find what you ask for here.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
BRADFORD, PENNA.
EMERY & WEAVER.
Mention the Miner when writing or calling.

Smethport Mills.

Boss and Pillsbury's Flour.
Feed from $15 to $18 per ton.
Shelled Corn, Buckwheat flour, Wheat, Grain, Poultry Food, Oyster shells, Oil meal for horses.

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Having recently purchased the Mercantile Business of P. D. Hopkins, it will be my endeavor to give everyone a
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BACKGROUND

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Everything is Up-to-Date.

Will have more to say later about Crayons.

—Maud, daughter of Mrs. F. Varney of East Smethport has been quite ill with fever for the past few weeks.

—More than 20 000 Christian Endeavor representatives attended their convention held in Washington D. C. last week and they did not attract one-hundredth part the attention that the Democratic Convention at Chicago did.

Parents who contemplate sending their sons or daughters to a college preparatory school should bear in mind that the Smethport school under the personal guiding of Prof. Searle will be one of the best institutions of the kind to be found.

The Minerva shows a typographical error in the announcement by Robert Hamilton of his successful examination before the State Medical Board some time ago. He received a certificate instead of a diploma as reported by error.

There was a meeting at the home of A. J. Ward on last Monday evening by the relatives of Light Goody, Jr. Those present had a very pleasant time. Although it was not known to the latest arrival at the house what the meeting was for, still the usual prompt response showed that matter quickly considered. Light Goody rises as one of the foremost.

Never pay a bill until you have to. It will be time to think of the future when you are dead. Do not worry about the future. Live for the present. Do not worry about the future. Live for the present. Do not worry about the future. Live for the present.

The Women's Exchange of the Kane Republican, a copy of which was received at this office is a work of art and needs no recommendation from anyone. The historical sketch of the early settlement of Kane written by Mrs. F. D. Kane is very interesting indeed and can be highly appreciated by those who are familiar with the hardships endured by the early settlers.

On Wednesday last at the home of Miss Martha Hyatt and J. F. Whelan both of Mt. Alton were married by Father Galligan of the Catholic church. Miss Maggie [illegible] was bridesmaid and [illegible] groomsman. The happy [illegible] left on the 3 o'clock train for a bridal trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest. After their return they will make their home with the bride's parents for the present. They have the best wishes of many friends.

Albert Ayres and Ida Lee were married at the home of the bride's parents in Mt. Jewett by Rev. Whitney of the M. E. church. Mr. Lee is one of the prosperous farmers of Jones Run and Miss Ida is a charming young lady. They have the best wishes of many friends for a happy married life.

Arabs [illegible] Friday evening [illegible] Wednesday Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

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TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Many cases of so called heart disease, are only cases of acid "stomachitis" in the stomach. The irritation from the acid hinders the action of the heart, through the pneumogastric nerve, and very often the excessive straining power of this peculiarly acting nerve, becomes a very serious matter, the heart makes the greatest of fight to do its work, but there is a shortness of breath which cannot be made up for, and the feeling throughout the chest is very distressing. Sometimes this acid arises and causes an acid heartburn in the throat, at other times the burning is up and down the chest.

Another stomach trouble is that form of dyspepsia which gives pain after eating. Persons with this disease seem to have but a scant measure of nerve strength, when food is being digested, the stomach needs the concentration of all of the nerve and brain force, and if reading or close thought is attempted soon after eating the stomach commences that intolerable aching which dyspepsia dread so much, when, the only immediate relief appears to be to stop the mental activity and get up and move around. In such cases there is evidently for the time being, too little nerve power to divide between the stomach and the brain each one alone needs it all to enable it to perform its labor.

There are two properties possessed by Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic which constitute it a cure for all of the above derangements. One is its power of purifying and sweetening the stomach and stopping the formation of gas and acid the other is the giving of increased nerve action and strength. Soon, with better digestion and better nutrition there is a general renewal of life and health. The mind of a business man under its use, soon become clearer and it is active, thoughts come faster and are more developed, the memory is stronger, business plans and ventures are arranged in a better manner and are more patiently and successfully carried out, and details are attended to better because of the increased strength of both mind and muscle.

Women having the care of a household on their minds find Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic to be a great blessing it gives better digestion better nutrition more strength cures that feeling of weariness in the morning, that anxiety of mind that fear that something is going wrong or that something bad is going to happen cures dizziness, shortness of breath, pressure through the chest, belching of wind rumbling in the bowels heartburn, and all forms of dyspepsia that come from weakness.

Mrs. Eben Pierce of Girtie Potter Co. Pa. writes I can truthfully say that I owe my life to your stomach and nerve tonic I was troubled with my stomach for over a year and tried everything I could hear of but did not get any benefit I was nearly in despair for all hope. I had only four in my family I still began to talk to the work for them at this when a friend wrote me to try Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic and I did. He did not expect to ever get any better I was greatly relieved on taking the first dose and now after taking only one bottle of your remedy I can do my work and my stomach does not hurt me only when I do very heavy work I shall continue its use until I am entirely cured for I am perfectly satisfied that it will cure all such stomach troubles. I thank you dear Doctor a thousand times over for putting before the public such a helpful remedy for human suffering.

Mrs. Albert Harman of Smith Ave. Altoona, Pa. writes Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic has been to me a power of good that burning after meals has left me I have always been a nervous that I would take very sick headache sometimes that I would have to send for the doctor but have not had one since I commenced using your stomach and nerve tonic.

H. C. Beatty Barkeyville Pa. says For years I had a sore pain in my stomach after meals one bottle of Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic cured me I think permanently.

J. C. Fulton of Sprucetown Pa. writes I have been afflicted with the rheumatism and was laid up in bed a good part of the time my stomach was in a bad condition and would not retain food I began to use Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic it not only helped my stomach but relieved me of the rheumatism and also increased my weight wonderfully.

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THE POOR WHITES.

ORIGIN OF A DISTINCT CLASS LIVING IN THE SOUTH.

The "Cracker of the Hills" Is the Direct Descendant of the "Gold Passengers" Who Came to This Country in the Seventeenth Century.

The notion that the poor white element of the southern Appalachian region is identical with the poor people generally over the country is an error and an error of enough importance to call for correction. The poor whites of the south has some kinship to the Adirondack region of New York and the Hills and Alleghany mountains of Pennsylvania, but he has few features any place else about the Mason Dixon line. The states of New York and Pennsylvania were slave states until the early part of this century.

That poor white mountaineer descended not from slave immigrants who came in the early days of the colonies, but in 1620 about seventy years after the first negro was carried as a slave to the plantations of Virginia. These were not slaves in the sense of the negro slaves of the south. They were indentured servants. They sold their services for a term of years to pay their passage to the new world. They were as much property as the negro slaves of the south, but they served their term and then they joined the rest of the white people.

The laws under which they were arranged were severe as compared with the laws in these days. The sold passenger virtually became the slave of the purchaser of his labor. He could be whipped if he did not do the task set him and was to the unlucky wight if he ran away. He was sure to be caught and cruelly punished.

And though he was usually a lowered specimen of the lowest grade of humanity on the British islands, he still had enough of the Anglo-Saxon spirit about him to make him an unsatisfactory bond.

From 1620 forward—the year when the first batch of the first negro slaves were sold in Virginia—the system of indentured servants was in full force. Many of the most prominent families of the south were founded by the descendants of these servants. Many of the most prominent men of the south were descendants of these servants. Many of the most prominent men of the south were descendants of these servants.

The English servant was not the only immigrant who had to undergo the hardships of servitude. Many Irish and Scotch were sold into servitude for a term of years. Many of the Irish were sent to the colonies by Cromwell, who had conquered Ireland and was determined to get rid of the Irish. Many of the Scotch were sent to the colonies by the English government after the battle of Culloden, which was fought in 1746. Many of the Irish were sent to the colonies by the English government after the battle of Culloden, which was fought in 1746.

The poor white naturally grew up with a bitter hatred for the negro slave, as he was forced to work in the fields beside the negro slave. He was forced to work in the fields beside the negro slave. He was forced to work in the fields beside the negro slave.

The first negro slaves were brought to Virginia in 1619. They were sold to the planters of Virginia. They were sold to the planters of Virginia. They were sold to the planters of Virginia.

In 1641 Negro slavery was established in Massachusetts. In 1641 Negro slavery was established in Massachusetts. In 1641 Negro slavery was established in Massachusetts